



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that more informal affairs, to bring stockings to darn on Saturday night and learn as much as possible about the government of France, are rather more successful.

When all is said and done, the methods must depend on circumstances, whether organized clubs or athletic stunts or visits to art exhibits or reading the newspapers or just a party may prove to be the wise thing for the moment; but the *great aims* are fairly well defined, to keep the life of the training school in touch with general normal life; not to allow the absorbing questions of symptoms and dosage to crowd out the natural interests of a young woman's thoughts; to avoid if possible the entirely thoughtless but unfortunate joking about birth and death and the other great human experiences, the common accusation brought by the world at large against the nursing profession; to try to increase the general information and the breadth of interest of the students; and above all, to make them feel that they have a friend, just a plain person, quite outside of the disciplinary system of the hospital, with whom they can talk freely, as to some member of their families.

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

II

Kentucky: In a recent bulletin of the State Board of Kentucky, devoted to "Prevention of Trachoma," we find the statement made a number of times that trachoma exists not only in the eastern section of the state, but is also found to considerable extent in the Blue Grass country and through the south and west. Dr. John McMullen, U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. A. T. McCormack, who have been making a survey of conditions in Kentucky have recently been making examinations of the eyes of school children in a number of the hitherto unvisited cities. Their investigations have shown that there is scarcely a community where trachoma may not be found. For instance, in Henderson, 81 pupils were excluded from the schools on account of trachoma; in Hopkinsville, 46 cases were found among 500 children examined; in Paducah, 97 cases were found out of 728 pupils examined. In fact, in practically every school visited, the number of children found with this disease, either well developed or in an incipient stage, was far beyond expectations.